

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 38. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1811.

[No. 1353 — Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for  
**Salt-Petre,**

By **SAM'L TROTTER**

## The Subscriber

WISHES to take an APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business—A smart lad about fifteen years of age, will meet with encouragement.

EMANUEL ALTE.  
August 19th, 1811.

**DUBUSSION, Dentist,**  
HAS the honor to inform the public that he will reside a few weeks at the house of Mr. John Postlewait, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets those straight inclined to any direction; makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets, with such care and attention that they seem natural—likewise transplants natural teeth—he also cures all diseases of the gums, even the fistula, and restores them to their wanted elasticity.

He will, if desired, attend the commands of Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses.  
LEXINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1811.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr.** has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wyatt.  
May 22th, 1811.—tf.

## Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern while living on Main street, a new bottle-green SURTOUT COAT; the person who took it, will be so good as to return it—tf

## TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court holden for the county of Bath, in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a Town on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises fixed on by the commissioners as the seat of justice for said county, under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,  
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811.

## BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt of Salt-petred BACON.  
ALSO—500 wt of new HOGS' LARD.

William Robertson

July 12th, 1811.—tf.

## I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

## New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN.

LATE of Baltimore, has just imported from New York Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and elegant assortment of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of the following articles, which she offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two doors above Main street, in Lexington.

Fashionable straw bonnets, pink, orange, nets and hats

Fancy chip hats

Ribbons plain and figured do.

Artificial flowers

Ornate feathers

Spanish mantles

Caps and turbans

Lace sleeves, silk stockings

Ladies' kid gloves

Fashionable shawls

Black mode

do. Silk handkerchiefs

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th of May last, a likely Negro fellow, named

## NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or eleven inches high, heavy and large limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—his countenance is not a good one, but discovers a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable large scar from a cut on the inside of one his feet (probably on the left) which extends from the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is dull of speech when under examination. He took with him a good wool hat and white linsey clothing. Any person who will apprehend the above negro, and bring him home, or secure him in any jail in this state, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars reward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBELS.  
Montgomery county, Ky. near Mount Sterling.  
July 20th, 1811.—tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the General Court, in the suit in chancery, James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs and representatives of Richard Hogg, dec'd. defendants. We the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the said decree will on Thursday the 19th of September next, attend at the house of John Campbell in Henry county, on the premises expose to public sale six months credit, the defendant's interest in 7,500 acres of land, located, surveyed, and patented in the name of Richard Hogg: said land will be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required.

Anthony Bartlett  
John Russell  
Ambrose Quarles  
Preston W. Brown  
Row and Thomas  
Edward George.

June 25th, 1811.

## Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay for a term of years the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.  
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy being authorised by the legislature of Kentucky to dispose of their donation LANDS, do offer the following tracts for sale; viz—

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those lands lie near together, and are valuable. They will be sold together, or in separate tracts—several valuable farms on them, a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in 6 annual instalments. For further particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky.

6m

## IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in complete operation. Castings executed in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice, out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the United States, and warranted to stand as severe heat.

## BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side the mountains, and equal to DORSEY'S celebrated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having but lately found this choice IRON ORE, will, on application of any of my customers, guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior quality—and the BAR IRON much superior to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh country, not inferior to DORSEY IRON. Being desirous of increasing the Iron and Casting business in the county of Bath, I propose selling all my property in the state of Kentucky, except my establishment and future residence in Bath county. Lewis Sanders, Esq. is fully authorised to sell my farm adjoining Robert Barr's, Esq. on the Limestone road, containing

510 1-2 Acres

With all the stock, farming utensils, &c. thereunto belonging. Also

1000 or 1200 Acres

In the forks of Elkhorn, near Pemberton's mill, known as Jordan's pre-emption.

275 Acres

of Land in Scott county, adjoining the Hon. Rich'd Johnson, including a valuable mill seat on Elkhorn. Also, all the town property, consisting of various

Houses & Lots

In Lexington and adjoining—As well as all the Lands of my deceased father, in the state of Kentucky, which by purchase has become exclusively the property of the subscriber. Great bargains may be had for CASH in HAND.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS.  
May 4th, 1811.

LAW OF KENTUCKY  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette, from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late Rev. DOCT<sup>r</sup> M'CALLA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols. Thomas's History of Printing in America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress of the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF  
The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Boilman on Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone

Col's Reports

Dallas's ditto

Washington's do.

Lawes' Pleading

Chapman's Chemistry

Cullen's Practice

Medical Lexicon

Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

## FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Sattl's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at R. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care, with neatness and speed.  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
November 26th, 1810.

## REMOVAL

ASA BLANCHARD,  
GOLD & SILVER SMITH.

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated beads and canstels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES,  
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec 1, 1810.

Taken up by Abijah Woods,

in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, one bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, adjudged to be 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder with P—Appraised to 15 dollars.—July 6th, 1811.

RICH'D LAFON, J. P. & C.

Scott County, set.

Taken up by James Withers, living on North Elkhorn, about one mile from Georgetown, one sorrel roan stud COLT, bald face, white mane and tail, near hind leg white, about half way up to his ham, trots, about thirteen hands high, two years old, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$10. Given under my hand this 27th June, 1811.

F. Bradford.

## WAS TAKEN.

FROM the commons of Versailles about three weeks past, a SORREL HORSE, blazed face, about 14 1/2 hands high, several saddle spots and probably some white feet—handsomely nicked, paces, trots and canters. A handsome reward will be given to him who will deliver said horse to me—he is somewhat advanced in age.

CHARLES BUCK.

Versailles, 24th August, 1811.

## IN AND OUT LOTS.

WILL be sold at vendue to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 20th day of November next, a number of IN LOTS, bounded on the west of high street and near the lower end—also, a number of OUT LOTS, binding on Woodford road, and in the limits of Lexington. Conditions and attention on the premises will be given by THE PROPRIETOR.  
Lexington, August 10, 1811.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

I HAVE ON HAND A QUANTITY OF  
HEAVY, PLAIN AND CUT

## Cotton Goods.

SUCH AS

Olive, Drab and Dove colored Corduroys,  
Thicksets, Hunter's Cords, Presidents  
Cords Ribbed Denims and  
Knyal Ribs

Of a quality much superior for durability and very little inferior in appearance to the best European manufacture.

ALSO SOME

COARSE WOOLLENS,  
Suitable for winter clothing, which will be sold on advantageous terms.

Apply at my woollen and cotton factory to Fielding Bradford, who will transact any business for me when I am not in town.  
DANIEL BRADFORD.  
September 10th, 1811.

## BARBACUE & DANCE.

THERE will be a BARBACUE & DANCE on the 19th inst. at Littleton Estis's, on Stroud's road, 3 miles east of Lexington—He hopes his old friends and acquaintances will honor him with their attendance with a good company.  
2t Sept. 4th, 1811.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of July, a smart, lively, keen, active, sensible fellow, named DANIEL—about 18 years old, yellow complexion, bow-legged, heavy and well made, somewhat of a down look, tho' never embarrassed—He was raised in Pulaski county by Mr. James Smith, and I think it probable he is in the neighborhood of Goose creek Salt Works or the Salt-Petre caves on Rockcastle. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or one half thereof if taken in the state.

LEWIS COLLINS.

Fayette county, August 26th 1811.

## TAKE NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that my wife POLLY MORRESS has left my bed and board without any just provocation. I therefore inform all persons, that I am determined not to pay any of her contracts whatever.

JOHN MORRESS.

September 5, 1811.

Jessamine county.

Taken up by David Hoover living on Jessamine Creek about one mile below Bartley's mills, a bay horse with a bob tail, some scars on his side, about 7 years old, and about 14 hands high—Appraised to \$20 this 28th day of June, 1811.

JOHN METCALF, J. P. & C.

Clarke County.

Taken up by Jesse Baxter, on the waters of Dewits Creek, in Clarke county, one bay horse, judged to be 15 hands high, and very old, fresh shod all round, no marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to 22 dollars 50 cents, 25th June, 1811.

A copy—Attest.

D. BULLOCK, CLK.

Taken up by Elisha W. Oldridge in Woodford county, 13 miles S. W. of Versailles, about the 28th of May, a dark bay horse, supposed to be 6 years old, about 5 feet high, no brands perceivable—Appraised to \$40 before me this 3d June, 1811.

CHARLES BUCK, J. P.

Jessamine County, May 1, 1811.

JOHN SPRINGER, near Moses H. W. Wills on the Hickman road, took a BAY GELDING, 14 hands high, 9 years old, a small star in his forehead, branded I. S. on the near shoulder, appraised to 20 dollars.

MORGAN BROWN.

## EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours already conferred on him; respectfully informs them he intends to begin his EVENING SCHOOL on Monday, the 30th of this inst.

Main Street, Sept. 7th 1811.

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## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1811

Daniel Morris, J. M. Morris & William Chambers—Complainants,

AGAINST,  
Haden Edwards, Clement Bell and Margaret his wife, John Steele and Anna his wife, Abraham Vandegriff and Jane his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steele and William Steele, heirs of Andrew Steele, deceased, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk, dec'd. the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, dec'd. the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendant, Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thos. Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. (all of whom are unknown to the complainants) having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants Haden Edwards, Nathaniel Dryden, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk, the heirs and representatives of Andrew Allison, and the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper, for eight weeks successively agreeable to law.

A copy attes.

P. I. RILEY, D. C. & C. C.

## ORIGINAL FAMILY MEDICINES.

Prepared with the greatest care and attention  
By MICHAEL LEE & Co.  
BALTIMORE.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.  
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs or asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,  
So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,  
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumption, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,  
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,  
An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops,  
Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve,  
Lee's Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir,  
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific  
For the cure of Venereal complaints.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE PROPRIETORS, NO. 98, FIFTH STREET, AND

SCOTT, TROTTER, & CO.  
LEXINGTON.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here with inserted.  
April 2, 1811.

Doctor McCall's Works

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

Maccoun, Telford & Co.

And at the office of

The Kentucky Gazette,

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, Moral, Literary and Political, in 2 vol 8vo

The following short extracts from Doctor Hollingshead's funeral discourse on the author, will serve to give the reader an idea of his character.

"With powers of mind equal to his piety and benevolence, he justly held a conspicuous place in the foremost rank of eminent and good men. He was a profound scholar, combining the wisdom of antiquity with the refinement of modern literature. In biblical learning, criticism and sacred history, he was excelled by none.

"As a preacher, the elegance of his manner, the perspicuity of his style, the abundant variety of his information, enforced by a manly and almost unvalued eloquence at once charmed and convinced and instructed."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman of respectability, in this state, to the editor



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—  
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

## ON THE TERM PARTY.

I am a moderate man in the estimation of my friends, and my opinion is the same. I have ever looked upon party as arising from the organization of our nature, and from our imperfections; and I expect always to see party in government and religion, where freedom of thought is tolerated. Notwithstanding my moderation, Mr. Printer, I have always boasted of being firm to principles, and though I lament the violence of party spirit, I have never been able to discharge my duty to my conscience or my country, without giving a preference to political parties. I am therefore a party man, and of the republican party. I am not ashamed of my party nor the appellation of republican, or any other name connected with good principles. It is therefore astonishing to me, that men who have principles at all can for ever bawl, no party, no party, no party. It would not be strange to see good men, and firm men speak against violence and rage arising from a difference of sentiment. But he is not a wise man, nor a firm man, nor a true man who will denounce party, party, and in the same denunciation declare himself a republican; thereby ranking himself with a party by the assumption of a name. Such men do not understand themselves, or they are political knaves—and while they cry no party their censure is at one particular party, whilst they are endeavouring to build up the doctrine of federalism. No, federalism can not raise its head, or get into power until party distinctions are done away. I suppose the devil would not object to the appellation of a saint, if he could better answer his purpose by it. In the revolution I loved the whigs and despised the Tories—I loved the brave man and despised the poltroon. Since the parties have assumed their ground and name, since the revolution, I love the republic's party, and despise the federal party on account of principles and they may assume what name they please, and I shall despise them as cordially as ever. In Athens, parties existed, and a regulation of the government required that every man should declare himself in favour of one party or another, and a neutral position was considered dishonourable and criminal—and so it is at this day reprehensible. He cannot be a man who is of the neuter gender. If it could be avoided, I am no friend to party. If all men could think correctly, and would act correctly I should be better satisfied with peace than contention.

If vice, immorality and bad principles are incessant in their exertions for victory over virtue, religion and correct principles, shall good men cease to act their part for fear of being ranked with a party? Who would not glory in such a party? This is the situation of the world, and will be. When I hear a man say he is a republican, and no party man, I cannot understand the language except I think this man has assumed a popular name to gain the patronage of the republican party, when if he dared to avow his sentiments he would be on the other side of the question. I never endeavored to stand on a razor—As to politics, it must be known to all men of sense that a union of party is impossible—not improbable but impossible, and still men assume the name of republican and denounce the party. Why did not the federalists unite in support of the republican administration against foreign nations for the last 3 years? So far from this, they have uniformly opposed every act of the U. States against foreign aggression, and took sides with a foreign nation against their own country for the purpose of getting into power and to change the form of our free institutions. If, on these occasions, the feds have not abated their zeal in opposition, why talk about party, party? who wishes to destroy party distinctions without there could be a correspondence of sentiments. The feds would be anxious to destroy party distinctions; to lessen the influence of the republican party until they would mount into office, and when they had the reins of government, the republicans would be imprisoned again under a sedition law, and foreigners sent away without trial under an alien law and mobs beheaded stone good men of republican principles as was the case in Philadelphia when John Adams was in office. Gen. Sumpter, a most distinguished patriot in the revolution was insulted in the streets for his democratic sentiments and ruffians hired to mount up his back. Let the curtain drop—republicans in heart be ye steadfast—he not killed to sleep by the cry of no party, moderation, &c. Be moderate but firm.

## A REPUBLICAN.

### "NO PARTY MEN"

There is in America two parties—a republican party and a federal party—the former in favour of liberty and equal rights, the latter opposed to both, and in favour of "strong" aristocratic government.—He then who supports liberty and equal rights belongs to the republican party—those who pursue a contrary course belong to the federal party. There is no middle path; and of course every honest man joins either one party or the other.

Nothing which has come under our notice for some time, appears better calculated to shew the origin, progress and views of the two great parties which at present divide the people of the United States, than some essays which have lately been published in the "Baltimore American," under the signature of an "Old American"—and the first number of which is low these remarks.

At a crisis like the present, when every exertion is making by the aristocrats to regain their old standing—when they even deny their principles, and declare they belong to NO PARTY—or attempt to shield themselves from merited disrespect and contempt, by calling themselves "Washingtonians" and "Washington Federalists"—or by declaring they belong to the republican party, and support federal men and federal principles, we think it a duty we owe our fellow citizens, to lay before them every information that comes to hand which will tend to undeceive them as to

this party, composed of the "beel taps" only of Americans. With this view, we re-publish those essays in our paper.

### From the Baltimore American.

Nothing is more extraordinary to the consideration of a reflecting mind, than the choice made by multitudes in the world, of evil rather than good. That is, of what will produce their harm, rather than their happiness. The manner in which numbers ruin their prosperity in private life, is the subject of every day's conversation and every person's judgment. Yet the same wrong conduct is renewed in many who see and judge it in others. A like event takes place in matters of general and public concern. Though a nation may be seen incontestably happier than all others, and it is manifest the happiness is owing to their liberty; that the good of one is connected with that of the whole; yet thousands will be disposed to lessen the freedom of the nation, without prudential care for themselves or the least mercy for others. A general depravity of human nature is to be sure the first cause that has let in this perverse and malignant temper, from which issue the ambition, pride, avarice, envy and all the lusts that have invaded the peace of mankind in all ages, and filled the earth with broils, tumults, disorders, misery of every kind, oppression & death. The U. States of America are certainly the happiest abodes of men.—Yet 'that which has turned the world upside down, has come hither also.'—The spirit of ambition which cares not for the ruin of a million, if it may have power and greatness; and indeed, must ruin to possess that uncontrollable sway and superiority which continually thirsts after. Men equal by nature cannot overthrow that law by adding something superior to themselves; but by depriving others, and making them less, they appear by comparison greater. A man cannot add an inch to his stature, but by getting others under his feet, he rises into height and is in full view. Avarice cannot like Midas, by its own touch, turn every thing into gold.—It must therefore take it from many others, and is as willing to rob, as ambition to murder the world. These great allies, though disclaiming one another, go continually together. Under the wicked ministry of Great Britain they brought arms and fire and blood into this land, where the people dwelt in peace under the shade of their own trees; and where kings, nobles, castles, armies, the defences and offences of war were scarcely seen or known; but they denied a power to rule, and to collect money from them; the spirit of ambition and avarice spoke out their proper language in the act of the British Parliament, that 'they had a right to bind America in all cases whatsoever.' They did as they spoke. When the cruel invaders were expelled, with the death of many a worthy man; the desolation of many a peaceful house and prosperous town; when the people had scarcely drawn breath after the conflict; the evil passions of homebred avarice, pride and ambition, started up to renew the contentions and mischiefs that had vexed all the periods of human existence. To overpower that selfishness which disregarded the general welfare, the people of the U. States agreed upon a plan of government, which should establish powers for general benefit, confined by all the principles and provisions which could secure liberty, safety and happiness. The great principle which alone could do this, was that of keeping the power in the hands of the people, while a short delegation of it, continually renewed, should enable those to whom it was committed to execute all the offices needed by individuals among each other, or by the nation among other nations. How great is this trust, how wary should it be given at all times? The people are seldom left to choose entirely of themselves. If there were no selfish passions, no candidates would be heard of, till the people called for such and such to perform these duties. But ambition urges the most dangerous men to offer themselves; and as by woful experience many are made wise, they who see the danger from the character and designs of the ambitious, are obliged to oppose by offering men more relied on for the people's choice. Here the contest begins and party forms, the principles of each developing in the progress. Ambition had been unsuccessfully admitted into the convention that formed the federal constitution. It immediately proposed kingly forms and powers of government; of course the subjection and degradation of the people. It considered not the right of any to rule their brethren, the native right to equal happiness in the ruled and rulers. It seemed to have no thought at all of justice and humanity, but affected a government like those of Europe; a contrivance for the old vicious work of show, splendour, and self-importance; mastery in a few men, formed into a monarch, nobles, generals, and admirals. A court glittering and pleasurable; a people reduced to common, plebeians, tradesmen, soldiers, sailors, the mere instruments, servants and property of the others; who would at the same time hate them, as conscious of their equal nature, rights and superior power: knowing an injury was done them and liable to their resentment. A horse or dog may be loved and caressed by these great men, but a fellow man reduced to servitude, never can be; but is equally hated and despised. There were sense and goodness enough in the convention to reject this scheme, and foil Hamilton and its partisans. They had power enough however, to keep out so much as would let in afterwards what they wanted. Hence the constitution was described by Genl. Washington and others, as a compromise. The advocates of power obtaining a part, and the friends of republican equality and simplicity prevailing in the main. The several states however moved by less ambition, and actuated by more of human sympathy, attended the constitution, and provided for the security of trial by jury, of a free press, and religion clear of establishments. These had been left out of view altogether by the party for strong government under the pretence, as they never want pretences, that they were understood. We shall see hereafter how they disregarded the under-

standing and express declaration of the constitution, in these respects.

It may be said as of Jacob and Esau, that two unborn parties struggled together in the womb of the convention. All who knew from the history of the world, how mankind had been exalted in virtue, knowledge and happiness by the possession of liberty; how they sunk into meanness and misery where they lost it; who knew the arts practised by the ambitious, and the steps by which they advanced to power; in short, they who would have justice and mercy for their fellow men, after some slight divisions, fell in together, supported the democratic principles of the constitution, and opposed whatever tended to make the government too strong for the people. At first without a distinctive name, acting only on general principles; but afterwards when these principles were clearly seen to be the common spirit that animated the body, and neither were in or owned by the others—they were called DEMOCRATS and REPUBLICANS. The party who aimed at power and grandeur, and urged strong government; who could not avow their principles, took a name rather from something more in sight, that might impose upon the people, whom they always reckoned liable to imposture, and titled themselves, friends of government, or FEDERALISTS. They were before hand with the others in this, and knowing, as they thought, the influence of names with the ignorant, as they esteemed the people, they both assumed their own title and gave an unfavourable denomination to their opponents. After a little hesitation they fell in together, like to like; the ambitious, proud, ostentatious—all who longed for distinction and hated equality.—All who had mercenary speculations upon government funds, contracts, offices.—All who had been engaged in opposition to our revolution. Englishmen settled amongst us, who disliked our superior liberty, and that prosperity which both rivalled and upbraided England.—All these composed the FEDERAL PARTY, with as many as different influences drew to them from the body of the American people.

We shall see in another paper the proceedings of the two parties, which have separated wider from each other as they acted more and more on their own principles; and the different effects of these on the peace and happiness of this country.

### AN OLD AMERICAN.

### FROM THE AURORA.

The remarks which appeared in your paper on some abuses of authority in the post office, induce me to offer to your consideration, a few additional facts.

The post office was not originally instituted as an object of revenue.

The design was to promote the great uses of society, to facilitate intercourse by correspondence.

To serve the general interests by this convenience, and to obviate distance by the easy and secure transportation of communications on business.

To afford the government a like manner of transporting its communications with the public functionaries free of expense.

To promote the circulation of general information, and to support thereby the principles of free government, by disseminating a knowledge of the public transactions of congress, and other public agents, among the people.

The promotion of literary and scientific knowledge, and every thing tending to diffuse correct ideas on all subjects interesting to a free people.

The post office not having been intended for an object of revenue, but being constituted for all those useful purposes, the consideration will be, how far the institution, as it is now conducted, comports with the original design.

I am free to admit that it has increased as an establishment, and extended over a vast surface, and a multitude of points; it has served the government free of expense, that is, free of every deduction from the ordinary revenue, and has paid for itself in perhaps the best manner that tax can be levied, that is, according to actual service.

It has also been materially useful to commercial and private intercourse, and has aided in diffusing information.

But what I take exception to, is this; that in its management, and in the rules laid down for conducting it, the principles upon which it was instituted are lost sight of, and the head of that department, like all men invested with power, and the increase of the passion is downward, has conducted the post office only as if intended to produce revenue; and public utility has been sacrificed to the most extravagant ideas of economy.

Besides the complaints that prevail of robbery to the southward, and the disregard of complaints made against abuses of party post masters and contractors, which have deprived the post office of general confidence, where there is money to be transmitted, the uncertainty as to time as well as insecurity of property, are causes of complaint, which not only do great mischief to the public, but defeat in a great measure the intention of the establishment, and in this way also operates to a diminution of the resources of the post office.

A great abuse has been growing into use for two or three years, which acquits very obliquely at the tyranny of the English post office: and whether it be practised under color of economy or under color of law, the practice is equally disreputable to the government, and injurious to society. In England the post office has a threefold character; it is a sinecure office for two or three, or more of the oligarchs, that is the friends of the executive—it is an object of financial resource, as well as a political engine, in the hand of the government—and subservient to that financial

object, it is a medium of utility to the commerce, upon which the power of the nation depends.

But neither of these views having been in the contemplation of the founders of our government, nor consistent with the spirit of the government, nor called for by any necessity; every course pursued in the spirit of the British government, is contrary to the intention and spirit of this.

Desirous of making this very clear, and well aware that the depravity of avarice, under the name of economy, is making daily violations of the principles of the government and corrupting the people, my principal view is to expose this contradiction between the principles of the government, and the practice in the post office.

One principle which I believe has been adopted in this contemptible spirit even into the laws, is the extortion of an amount of postage for the envelope of a letter, equal to what is paid for the written letter; this is not merely avaricious, but immoral and dishonest; and the effect which it produces is more pernicious to the post-office in point of revenue, than the pecuniary advantage supposed to be derived from the charge. I will exemplify it.—The greater portion of the transactions of dealings out of our cities, in which monies are to be paid, are performed by the transmission of bank money; probably three-fifths of the small inland dealings with our cities are thus transacted; the tax upon the transmission of bank paper, operates in three ways repugnant to justice and sound policy.

1. As a tax upon the most active part of society, who ought rather to be encouraged.
2. A tax upon the poorest part of society, those who have small dealings.
3. Its gross injustice, since the post-office will not make good the plunder that may be committed in any of its offices.

It may be said that people ought to be very thankful for receiving bank notes at the ordinary postage of a sheet of paper for each: and I will admit that the thing would not be unreasonable for large sums, if the post office would but guarantee the safety of what is committed to its charge; but no excuse, no pretence of economy or revenue, can justify the charge of ten, twenty, or fifty cents upon a letter, which is written to transmit only 2, 3, 5 or 10 dollars. Such a tax is not to be justified by any construction of morality or reason; and so indefensible is it, that it is never attempted to be excused, but upon a principle no less absurd, that is, that it is a separate piece of paper.

Another abuse of the post office which has not the sanction of any law, but an arbitrary construction of the post-master-general; that is, the charge of postage upon what are called literary prospectuses. The usage for many years in the early part of the government, was to pass those prospectuses under the construction of the clause in the post-office laws which regulated the price of postage on newspapers and pamphlets; but the present post-master general, in the thirst of economy, has decided that a prospectus issued to beg subscriptions for some useful work is de facto a letter, and chargeable as a letter. This construction, which besides being repugnant to the spirit of the government and to justice, has been attempted to be vindicated by an assumption of another kind, by placing them on a footing with the circular letters of merchants, and that the prospectus of a book is only a mercantile letter. This kind of argument, which at best is only a quibble, will be at once exposed by the consideration, that a circular letter of a merchant, communicates nothing to the intellect, diffuses no information that concerns society; however, the oppression of this construction of the post-master general, while its only excuse is the saving of trouble to the clerks of the post-offices, has had a serious effect in retarding the progress of literature; much more than may be at first sight conceived.

### FIRST PRINCIPLES.

### From the Trenton True American.

### BRITISH HUMANITY.

The admirers of the British Government often extol it for its Humanity. But on what theatre has it displayed this virtue? On what People has it been exercised? Who are the witnesses, where is the testimony, in its behalf?

Ask the drift settlers of this country, what drove them hither?—What tore them from their native places—their homes—their connections—their friends? What forced them across a trackless ocean three thousand miles in breadth—to a new and uncultivated continent, inhabited only by ferocious beasts and bloodthirsty savages?—They will tell you, by their Historians, it was the intolerance, oppression, extortion and persecution of the British Government—and not its Humanity?

And when, by unexampled activity, courage, fortitude and perseverance, they had subdued or dispersed the beasts and the savages—and overcome the many and great dangers and difficulties with which they had to contend—when the sterile forests gave place to cultivated fields, and the wilderness began to blossom like the rose—did the Government which drove them from home and its endeavours, and deflected its best subjects in their utmost need—did that Government now humbly stretch forth its hand to aid and uphold, to countenance and encourage them?—No—it indeed stretched forth its hand—but was to grasp the fruits of their adventure and industry—it was to rob them of their hard earnings and scanty enjoyments—it was to circumscribe

their enterprise and paralyze their exertions—it was to destroy their happiness and blast their hopes!

When the Americans refuted their demands and repelled their encroachments, did the British Government, pursue the dictates of Humanity? Did it recede from its claims or relax in its rigor? Did it strive to compromise on just grounds, or to conciliate by proper means?—No—it infuriated—it irritated—it inflamed—it outraged—it stimulated discontent into disaffection, and goaded disaffection into rebellion!—It violated rights and inflicted wrongs—it wickedly shed innocent blood, and wantonly provoked ruthless war with its loyal subjects!

When it unheeded the sword how did it conduct the contest? Was it with tenderness, delicacy, pity and mercy?—Ask the living witnesses of the scenes of the revolution! Confute the impartial chronicles of those times! They will tell you—and they will tell you truly—that neither in the commencement, continuance, nor conclusion of the war, did the British Government discover distinguished Humanity. Quite the reverse! Even in its first stages it was marked with features of hatred, rage, cruelty and barbarity, unparalleled in the annals of civilized nations! So vindictive and so sanguinary, so impetuous as well as inhuman, was its conduct that on the floor of Parliament, in the very teeth of Government, some of the best and wisest statesmen which England ever produced, not only expressed their disapprobation of the origin and objects and authors of the war, but avowed their abhorrence and detestation of the manner in which it was carried on. Among others Lord CHATHAM thus spoke in the House of Lords:—

"What has been the conduct of your Ministers? How have they endeavored to conciliate the affections and obedience of their American brethren? They have gone to Germany; they have fought the alliance and assistance of every pitiful, beggarly insignificant, paltry German prince, to cut the throats of their loyal brave, and injured brethren in America; they have entered into mercenary treaties with those human butchers, for the purchase and sale of human blood. But, my lords, this is not all: they have entered into other treaties; they have let the savages of America loose upon their innocent unoffending brethren—loose upon the weak, the aged, and defenceless; on old men, and children; upon the very babes upon the breast to be cut, mangled, sacrificed, broiled, roasted, nay, to be literally eat alive. These, my lords, are the allies Great-Britain now has, carnage, desolation, and destruction, wherever her arms are carried, is her newly adopted mode of making war. Our Ministers have made alliances at the German shambles, and with the barbarians of America; with the merciless torturers of their species: where they will next apply, I cannot tell; for my part, I should not be surprised if their next league was with the king of the gypsies; having already scoured all Germany and America, to seek the assistance of cannibals and butchers. The arms of this country are disgraced, even in victory, as well as defeat."

As the war progressed its fury increased. As the arms of Britain were foiled, her ire was excited. As her disasters thickened her atrocities were multiplied. Her British mercenaries, her German butchers, her Indian allies, and her refugee auxiliaries, were stimulated and pricked on to deeds of unutterable villany and indelible cruelty. Towns and villages were pillaged and burnt—Temples of the most High were profaned and destroyed—detachments of troops were surprised and massacred, calling in vain for quarter—thousands and tens of thousands of the brave and patriotic Americans, who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, fell victims to starvation, poison and pestilence. The feebleness of age and the softness of sex—the innocence of infancy, &c. the charms of beauty, were alike ineffectual to protect the possessor. Blood marked every step—desolation attended every movement—cruelty predated over every act—and had not the God of Battles confuted the councils, defeated the arts, and discomfited the arms of Britain, this country must have been depopulated, impoverished and ruin.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent merchant belonging to Boston, who is now in Portugal, dated

Oporto, July 1, 1811.

"This is a fine country and I find myself as pleasantly situated as I can be when absent from my family. It is by coming here we may learn to admire the institutions of our own country. A people naturally ingenious and good humoured are kept in the most abject state of poverty and ignorance, by a herd of priests, and by a government whose interests are distinct from those of the people. The English interest is of course predominant, but it is said that in the higher classes, a large proportion will well to the French. Perhaps it would be difficult to choose between their friends and their enemies.—We daily see bands of fifty or more volunteers, as we call them, fettered two by two and the whole connected in a line like the galley slaves in Don Quixote, going to the army as recruits; when properly drilled and commanded by British officers, they make good soldiers, though probably with the most perfect indifference on which side they fight.

The whole of the combined army is on the right bank of the Gaudiana, and the French opposite to them on the left near Badajoz, the siege of which has been relinquished by Lord Wellington owing to the superiority of the French in point of numbers, and his own deficiency in cavalry, a very important part of an army in the level country of Alentejo. He acts with great caution, as a defeat would be ruinous, and a victory productive of no permanent advantage. Large reinforcements continue to arrive from England, but it is the opinion of most people that Lord Wellington will shortly retire behind his former lines. It is an



error to suppose that the French have ever suffered seriously from want of provisions; they have always been, and still are tolerably well supplied from Spain. As for Portugal, it is over flowing with every kind of provisions, so that France can with difficulty be obtained in Lisbon for the cargoes which arrive." *Bost. Pat.*

The *Expose* of the situation of the French empire was laid before the legislative body on the 29th June—in this the orator declares, that England is placed between the ruin of her population, if she persist in maintaining the Spanish war, or shame if she abandon it after taking so conspicuous a part; that France has eight hundred thousand men under arms, and when new armies shall have marched into Spain, she will still have four hundred thousand infantry and fifty thousand cavalry on her soil, to march to the defence of her rights, wheresoever threatened; that though the war may last yet a few more campaigns, Spain should be subdued, and the English driven from it; that the continental system, if continued for ten years, would alone be sufficient to destroy the resources of England, while France can easily bear it; that nine hundred millions, sufficient to meet the expenses of the empire, are drawn from imports, whereas England requires two thousand millions, not a third of which is drawn from her revenue; that France can make peace with safety, when she shall have one hundred and fifty ships of the line, which she will shortly have; and that it is the guarantee of this fleet alone, and that of an English administration, founded on principles different from those of the present, cabinet which can alone give peace to the universe.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A report is mentioned of an action between the *Guerrero* and the United States frigate, *Commodore Decatur*, but it was not believed. We subjoin some extracts from these papers. *The insolent tone of the Americans must be lowered.* The Philadelphia paper says, the action is decisive of the wishes of the nation. Be it so. If America will have war, war she shall have.

Another account.—The squadron, destined for the coast of America, is to consist of four ships of the line and two frigates, Sir Joseph Yorke is expected at Portsmouth, to hoist his flag on board the *Vengeur*, on Wednesday, when the fleet will sail with the first fair wind. Sir Joseph Yorke will, it is supposed, have his principal station at Bermuda, while Admiral Sawyer will remain at Halifax; thus including the whole coast of America in the range of their cruising grounds.

New-York, August 27.

#### VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing schooner *Purse*, captain Turner, arrived at this port yesterday in 23 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 22d July. The affair between the President and Little Belt was known to the French government, and had produced the release, with permission to sail, of several American vessels. The news of the departure of Sir Joseph Yorke, for the American station had been also received.

Joseph Bonaparte had set out for Spain; and 80,000 troops were to follow him, as a reinforcement to the armies in Spain and Portugal.

Tranquillity prevailed between France & Russia, and no idea was entertained that it would be interrupted.

We do not learn that any material change had taken place in the relations between the United States and France; hopes were however entertained by the French people, that on the arrival of Mr. Barlow our differences would be amicably adjusted. The enormous duties on American produce continued, but there was a prospect of their being speedily reduced.

General Terreau, late minister to this country, had arrived in the brig *Osmyn*, in 30 days from New-York.

The supercargo of the *Purse* is the bearer of dispatches for government.

By the *Purse*, the Editors of the *Mercury* Advertiser have received a file of French papers to the 17th of July, which are very barren of news. They contain the affair of the President and Little Belt, as published in the American newspapers.

Under the Paris head of July 9th, we find a dispatch from Gen. Count Suchet, dated the 29th of June, announcing the capture of Tarragona, after a siege of two months, during which time five successive assaults were made. The garrison consisted of 11,000 men, of the best troops of Spain. Four thousand men were killed in the city—from 10 to 12,000 attempted to save themselves by passing over the walls, 10,000 of whom were sabred and drowned, and nearly 10,000, including 500 officers, are prisoners, and are on their march to France. About 1500 men were found wounded in the Hospitals. Among the prisoners are the Governor Don Juan de Contarins; three field Marshals, and 497 officers. Twenty standards, 40,000 bullets and bombs, and 500,000 pounds of powder and ball are also taken.

Under the same head, is a dispatch from Marshal Soult, dated before Badajoz, the 21st of June, announcing the raising of the siege of that place by the British; and of his having formed a junction with the army of the south, under General Marmont, late Massena's army.

From the Irish Magazine.

The free and happy citizens of the U. States are driven to the highest degree of irritation by the proud and piratical policy of the British ministers under the operation of what they are pleased to term "Orders of Council," by which every American ship trading to any port not British, is liable to be plundered or confiscated. In proportion to the rapidity of her decline, the insolence and injustice of Britain appears to advance. In the ignorance of her strength, she attempted to deprive infant America of her independence, but was driven ignominiously from the soil she attempted to fatten her monopolizing claws on; the consequences are, America instead of remaining a gloomy deserted province, incumbent with soldiers

and tax gatherers, shut out from the commercial world, has become the second trading nation on the globe, and the rival of England herself; so successful has the enterprising spirit and activity of the western Republics been that they have more vessels carrying the produce of the world than any other nation that ever appeared in the annals of industry. We feel much regret that it is necessary to forego this source of great prosperity to vindicate their independence, and by another appeal to arms, settle their right to an equal participation of the seas, the common property of all nations, which we have no doubt they will, with the same spirit, and with equal success, that emancipated their country. An Irish mind must feel a serious pain at the evils a war with America must be attended with, a principal one would be, that we would be deprived of a happy and secure asylum from the loyal murderers who are constantly engaged in acts of atrocity on our sailors, our chapels, our old men, our women and our children.

#### LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1811.

##### Communication.

DIED in this place, on Tuesday last, *Henry Purviance Esq.* In the death of this man society have sustained a loss not easily to be supplied; and his particular friends have felt a shock, which cannot cease to affect as long as his remembrance lasts—His honesty—his integrity—his useful talents—and his agreeable humor, were all calculated to procure and perpetuate the esteem of those with whom he became acquainted.

—yesterday morning, *Mr. Henry Brown* He had lately removed to this place from Baltimore, and has left a worthy family and several respectable relatives to lament their loss.

—at New Orleans, on the 18th Aug. *Thomas Anderson Esq.* editor of the Orleans Gazette.

##### THE COMET.

*Mr. Smith.* Since the observations furnished for your last paper, there has been so much cloudy weather, that the comet was visible only a few nights. It appears to move in a direction a little north of east, but whether in a direct line or not, I have not been able to ascertain with precision. I apprehend it has past its perihelium; and is shaping its course into infinite space.

##### COMPLIMENTARY SQUINTING.

"Is it his (Mr. Worsley's) desire to induce a belief, that the AMERICAN STATESMAN is federal, that it is exclusively devoted to Mr. Pope, and that its 'sprung up' for this purpose? If he does, his insinuations are wantonly and wilfully false."—(*American Statesman of last Saturday.*)

Although the puppets and minions of apostasy and corruption, have not dared to approach this sticking place—yet their *Superior and Grand Juggler* (Mr. Pope) has acted upon this principle."—(*Reporter of same day.*)

*Court of Enquiry.*—The gentlemen who compose the court of enquiry, appointed by the secretary of the navy to investigate Commodore Rodger's conduct prior to and during his engagement with the sloop of war *Little Belt*, assembled on Saturday morning on board of the U. S. frigate *President*, now lying in the port of New-York, and entered upon the business of their appointment.

#### NEW YORK, August 19.

By the sch'r *Susan*, capt M GUY, which arrived here yesterday, from Capeachy, we have been favoured with the following particulars: *Morn. Post.*

About 2 o'clock on Saturday, (August 10) one mile from Long Branch, with the wind S. E. the sch'r *Susan* was steering North for Sandy Hook, when a British frigate appeared in sight, 6 miles to the southward of the Highlands, standing in. When she came up with the *Susan* she fired a gun—the *Susan* then hoisted American colors—the frigate then fired three more guns, and steered to the westward to cut the schooner off. When she got within a cable's length of the *Susan*, she put her helm hard a port, with the apparent intention to run her down. Seeing this, the pilot of the *Susan* ordered the helm a star-board, to prevent the two vessels running foul, which was accordingly done. An officer in the frigate then ordered the schooner to put her helm hard a port—she had then 6 guns pointed at her on the main deck, and the marines had their muskets ready. The man at the helm, intimidated at these hostile appearances, did as he was ordered, and the frigate came stem on the star-board bow of the *Susan*, carried away her bowsprit, split the night head, and parted the stem from the buccs of the plank to the water's edge. The frigate then sent her boat on board, and the officer said he took her to be a French privateer, and that they meant to run the *Susan* down, as he understood there were many on the coast, and a number fitting out in New York! After a little conversation, the particulars of which will be detailed in the Captain's report, he left the vessel and said he would send a boat to her assistance, but when he reached the frigate they made sail and stood to the southward? In a short time afterwards they fired at and boarded a ship standing to the southward.

#### VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Morton from Bordeaux, of the house of Milton and Russell, came passenger in the *Milton*, and informs, that by order of the Emperor, the bonds that were given for the brig *Orleans* Packet and cargo were cancelled. This vessel arrived at Bordeaux from Gibraltar, since the second of November, and under the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, was released and sailed with a cargo for New-York.

*Scur. Camilla*, for America, taken and carried into Bayonne by a privateer, is also released.—*Phil. Gaz.*

By the extensions of Pascagula Parish as far as the river Perdido, which we noticed in our last, and the appointment of civil officers under the laws of the U. States, in the same, the Spaniards in Mobile are completely surrounded; and they cannot pass any troops to or from Pensacola, except by water, and as we have several Gun-Boats stationed in Mobile bay, this can be easily prevented. Instead of the Spanish sentinel crying *Queen-Vive?* to our vessels or troops passing Mobile, we have it in our power to speak to them in the language of a bolder sentinel, *advance! and give the counter-attack.*

Surrounded as the Spaniards are in Mobile, what advantage can they possibly flatter themselves from their situation? Nothing more is wanting to complete their destruction, than the erection of a Military Post on the opposite side of the bay, which would be more advantageous to our commerce, than the occupation of Mobile. It is well known that the channel is deeper, the situation for a town as handsome, and the water more convenient and better.

#### HORRID SUICIDE!!

A few days ago, *JOHN SCHOFIELD* of Harrison County, in open day and in the presence of his wife and family, cut his throat. After the first gash was made his wife discovered the horrid deed and with all the eloquence of sympathy and distress entreated him to desist, but begging her to leave him, he went to an adjacent room, seized another knife, drew it across his throat eleven times, and then thrust it down his heart and instantly expired.

We are also informed that a brother of the deceased who was present at his burial, has since attempted to hang himself and has finally succeeded in putting an end to life by cutting his throat!

#### LOTTERY-OFFICE,

LEXINGTON, Sept. 7th, 1811.

List of Prizes drawn in the Lexington Library Lottery.

##### [CONCLUDED.]

50 Prizes of 20 dollars each.

Nos. 27 75 149 224 328 348 443  
692 719 781 910 950 1024 1095 1 74  
1281 1415 1528 1544 1656 1674 1794  
1824 1831 1909 1921 2091 2143 2163  
2 64 2269 2600 2618 2726 2834 2852  
2878 2979 3193 3203 3277 3403 3407  
3542 3555 3700 3711 3754 3819 3973.

100 Prizes of 10 dollars each.

Nos. 43 67 73 245 288 350 417  
418 449 504 529 562 579 594 653  
696 856 904 907 945 964 994 1009  
1036 1098 1124 1135 1139 1184 1214  
1226 1294 1338 1360 1379 1391 1465  
1481 1490 1495 1497 1587 1634 1771  
1851 1885 1957 1964 1977 2021 2043  
2063 2071 2126 2136 2198 2265 2326  
2335 2360 2362 2416 2418 2427 2432  
2458 2524 2526 2737 2756 2777 2796  
2855 2904 2932 2955 3002 3908 3043  
3102 3109 3124 3182 3223 3265 3365  
3380 3387 3409 3541 3559 3565 3615  
3705 3805 3811 3828 3869 3923 3938.

1000 Prizes of 6 dollars each.

Nos. 3 6 9 13 18 20 23 28 30 36  
36 41 42 46 47 49 50 52 53 54 56  
59 65 71 74 78 79 80 82 92 94 95  
97 99 101 105 112 119 127 128 133  
135 138 139 141 144 156 157 165  
168 171 183 184 186 193 197 201  
204 206 209 213 214 226 229 230  
236 238 239 241 252 260 268 272  
273 275 287 292 293 295 299 307  
311 312 314 317 319 320 324 327  
330 332 333 334 335 337 338 339  
344 349 354 356 360 368 370 373  
375 382 385 386 391 392 393 397  
398 400 405 408 410 411 413 414  
429 436 438 447 453 454 457 460  
462 478 483 487 489 491 496 511  
515 516 518 521 524 530 533 535  
539 546 548 549 560 568 570 572  
581 582 587 599 602 604 607 608  
614 618 621 623 625 628 629 634  
636 637 639 649 654 659 662 664  
666 675 677 678 682 684 693 707  
710 717 723 727 730 732 733 735  
736 760 766 768 772 774 776 782  
783 785 788 792 794 796 800 802  
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#### RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living near the head of David's Fork, Fayette county, *JOSEPH WILSON*, an indentured servant, bound by his father until he would be twenty-one years of age, to learn the farming business; he is now in the eighteenth year of his age, about five feet eight inches high, strong made, dark hair, yellow eyes, very impudent, very talkative, very fond to give and get news, makes no distinction of persons, is equally free with the greatest gentleman and the meanest negro—and will as readily be found in a negro quarter as any where else. He ran away in the night of the seventh of September. He took away the following clothes;—one coat all cotton, white, chain and blue lining, one jacket striped and spotted calico, one pair of overalls, the ground copperas color, striped blue and white, also one home made jean coat and jacket, a dark brown—one muslin and two hemp shirts and two pair of tow overalls—two pair of socks, one of them woolen, a light blue—the other white thread, one pair of fine shoes, bound and lined. He also stole out of my closet, a large new fish hat, yellow lining, a broad band and buckle. Who ever takes up said fellow and secures him in Lexington prison so as I can get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward by me.

JAMES SCOTT.  
September 17, 1811.

#### LOTTERY-OFFICE.

THOSE persons who have given notes for tickets in the Lexington Library Lottery may have credit for prizes by application prior to the 25th inst. as on that day the said notes will be put in bank for election.

*JOHN WRIGGLEWORTH, Agt.*  
Sept. 16th, 1811.

N. B. A few tickets for sale of the *William & Mary College Lottery*, which will be drawn in Richmond, Virginia, this day.

#### FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, twelve miles above Louisville, on the Ohio river. Two thirds of said land is fertile river bottom; the balance is upland.—The tract is well watered and timbered. A general warranty deed will be executed to the purchaser. This land will be sold very low for cash—for particulars apply to Charles Humphreys, Esq. of Lexington, to John Cowan on the premises, or to the subscriber in Danville.

JAMES COWAN.  
September 14th, 1811.

#### ADVERTISEMENT

HAVING removed from Lexington, I have placed my accounts in the hands of Wm Jordan, Esq. for collection. Those who wish to avoid the expense of a suit, will therefore call on him and discharge their respective balances.

JOHN P. WAGNON.  
Sept. 10th, 1811.

## THEATRE.

Owing to the unpropitious aspect of the weather, during the past week the Lexington Company of Comedians, with great respect and deference to the public, offer an apology for failing to open the Theatre on Saturday evening last, as intended.—They have now the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity that the performance will certainly take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21,  
When will be presented the celebrated Comedies of the

### Poor Gentleman.

Lieutenant Worthington (from the New York and Charleston Theatres, his first appearance) . . . Mr. Huntington  
Sir Charles Cropland . . . Vos  
Sir Robert Bramble . . . Douglas  
Frederick . . . Kennedy  
Stephen Harrowby . . . Marsh  
Ollapod . . . Jones  
Corporal Foss, Humphry Dobbins, &c.  
Miss Lucretia Mac Tab, (her first appearance this season) . . . Mrs. Cipriani  
Emily Worthington . . . Jordy

End of the play, the Original Epilogue, by the characters.

Together with the admirable Farce of the IRISHMAN IN NAPLES.  
For particulars see bills.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Fayette Circuit, ss. August Court, 1811.  
Augustin Eastin, complainant,  
against  
Thomas Harris's heirs and Joseph R. Farrow's Heirs and Representatives, defendants.

#### IN CHANCERY.

THE heirs of Thomas Harris, deceased, who are unknown to the complainant, & John Royster and Sally Royster his wife, late Sally Farrow, William Harris and Mary his wife, late Mary Farrow, Lucy Crouch, late Lucy Farrow, Flournoy and Judith his wife, late Judith Farrow, John Selman and Elizabeth his wife, and Bernard Farrow, having failed to appear and answer the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendt do appear hereat and answer the complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next January term, the same shall be taken as confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised public newspaper for eight weeks success



The following is a moral lesson elegantly expressed.

Bright rose the morn: a spicy gale  
Breath'd o'er the shelter'd Indian vale,  
When Isabel, pure Nature's child,  
Explor'd the hill and forest wide,  
Loose flow'd her locks and silken vest,  
As soft the breezes fann'd her breast.

On a near hillock's sun-gilt side,  
A snake display'd his scaly pride,  
Evolv'd from many a graceful fold,  
His sides were gay with green and gold;  
The maid admir'd the stranger guest,  
And fondly plac'd him in her breast.

A while secure, and warmly laid,  
He lightly round her bosom play'd;  
And rais'd his head in sportive guise,  
And darted lightning from his eyes;  
Transported she the snake caress'd,  
And strain'd him closer to her breast.

But soon the luckless maiden found  
The horrors of the poisoned wound,  
She felt the chilling dews of death,  
The creeping pulse, the struggling breath,  
And, dying, mourn'd the hour she prest  
The glittering stranger to her breast.

#### SONG.

Behold yon gaudy painted flow'r,  
Gay, blushing to the morning rays;  
It sprung and blossom'd in an hour,  
When night's chill blast its bloom decays.

Yet thoughtless maidens as they rove;  
Mistake, and call this flow'r love.  
But love's true flow'r before it springs,  
Deep in the breast its fibres shoots  
And claps the heart, and round it clings,  
And fastens by a thousand roots;  
Then bids its strengthen'd tendrils climb  
And brave the chilling blast of time.

#### MAXIMS.

I never knew any man in my life, who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian.  
It often happens that those are the best people, whose characters have been most injured by slanderers, as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have been picking at—Swift

#### INFIDELITY.

There is a stigma attached to the name of *Infidel*, which none but the boldest in vice are willing to suffer. Oblique intimations against the *probability* of certain events recorded in the sacred oracles, or strained and foolish attempts at satire, aimed at the doctrines of the Christian Religion, are always a sufficient evidence, however, to my mind, of the real sentiments of the individual who makes them.

#### TRAITS OF LIFE.

"There are people," continued the corporal, "who can't ever breathe without flandering a neighbor." "You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy; "very few are flandered who do not deserve it." "That may be," retorted the corporal, "but I have heard very slight things said of you." The face of my aunt kindled with anger. "My P!" exclaimed she, "My P! flight things of me! what can any body say of me?" "They say," answered the corporal gravely, "and drawing his words to keep her in suspense—that that you are—NO BETTER THAN YOU SHOULD BE!" "Fifty fad'd from the eyes of my aunt—Who are the wretches?" I hope they flander no one that does not deserve it!"—remarked the corporal jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived—She was sensibly injured.—True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful; but she was rigidly moral and virtuous. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbors flander her?—She could not conjecture!

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of nature. A person who can live in this world, without suffering flander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

Several weighty reasons why I in particular ought to be excused from taking the newspapers.

There's no occasion for my taking the papers; I am in neighbor's store every day and see it as soon as it comes. There's no use in my taking the paper, for we can't have it a minute after it comes into the fire; one or other catches it up so quick.

I have no need to take the paper; I can always read it at the barber's.

I need not take the papers; for I am so much among people, that I can hear all the news at the post-office, and see the arrivals in the Philadelphia papers, and that's all I want to know.

It is no matter about our taking the paper; (a man once told the printer;) father generally goes to meeting every Sunday, and comes back by Mr. M—'s, as it is no more than three miles and a half out of his way, through the woods, and borrows his paper every week.

I don't want the paper; there's a parcel left at the school house every week and the boys bring one home for us to read.

We don't want the paper; there's one or two left at the house for the back neighbors that we read.  
I don't want the paper but a few minutes just to run over the foreign news, or see what congress or the legislature are about, or look at the advertisements, and any body will lend one long enough for that, with out taking it myself.

Art of Flying.—The art of raising and moving in the air, by means of wings, continues to engage the attention of a

number of persons in Germany. At Vienna, the watch maker Dege, aided by a liberal subscription, is occupied in perfecting his discovery. He has recently taken several public flights in the Prater. At Berlin, Claudus, a wealthy manufacturer of oil cloth is engaged in like pursuits; he rises in the air without difficulty, and can move in a direct line, at the rate of four miles an hour; but his wings are unwieldy, and he cannot turn round in them. At Ulm, a man named Berblinger, announced, on the 24th of April, that he had, after great sacrifice of money, labor and time, invented a machine, in which he would, on the 12th of May, rise in the air, and fly twelve miles.

#### A REMEDY FOR APOPLEXY.

M. Sage, has lately stated in a memoir read to the national institute at Paris, the efficacy of flour volatile alkali in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust, though thin and very fedate, was seized, while sitting with an apoplexy. He fell down deprived of sense. When raised he had the rattles in the throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his under lip so as to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water, containing 25 or 30 drops of flour volatile alkali. At the same time 6 flaps of paper, the edges of which were wetted with volatile alkali, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated, and the eyes opened. A second dose of alkali was instantly poured down his throat. The rattles ceased; speech and recollection returned. In the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficient strength to proceed without assistance about 300 paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up, asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder." He reports another instance in the person of one of his friends, who was a great eater, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table. "The volatile alkali excited a vomiting, and after that had abated, the patient took 20 drops of volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was able to walk in his garden."

#### BLACKSMITHS ATTEND.

Post up the following information in your shops, and hammer it into your heads.—We extract it from an essay of "The Intermeddler" in the New York Evening Post. It is important to the farmer, the traveller, the waggoner, the huntsman, &c.—Whig

Directions for shoeing Horses' feet.  
Extracted principally from Lawrence's celebrated "Treatise upon Horses;" a work as valuable as it is scarce in this country.

"Every one who wishes to have justice done to his horses, must insist upon the following preliminaries with his blacksmith, which are entirely within the cognizance of common sense, namely:—

1. That he never weaken the foot of the horse by paring away the sole of the frog; nor destroy the bars, under pretence of opening the heels.—The frog is composed of a tough and elastic substance, and destined by nature to support the foot, and serve as a cushion, rest or salient point for the tendon of the finer muscle or back sinew. It should, therefore, always be permitted to rest on the ground, where that is practicable.

2. That he make use of the best, hard and well wrought iron; that he set the horse upon a flat and even, not a convex surface, and that he never make the shoe project beyond the heel.

3. That he never suffer a burning hot shoe to be fitted to the horse's foot.

The above directions may be made general almost without exception.

I am sorry to say that the villainous custom of fitting the shoe red hot, and of burning the crust of the foot to a level with the shoe, instead of hammering the iron to the shape of the foot, subsist in full force at this instant. The mischief done by this lazy custom to the feet of horses is incalculable.

I cannot too much recommend the practice of hammering the external surface of the shoe somewhat concave; instead of which most of our shoers adopt the contrary method, which not only must give pain to the horse whenever he travels over the pavement, but endanger the life of the rider.

Whenever it becomes absolutely necessary to cut the bars or frogs, never suffer it to be performed in the usual way of blacksmiths, that is to say, inwards or downwards, one of the most destructive of all their manoeuvres, but always let them be shaved horizontally or flat. And it is dangerous to cut too near the frog, that in case of considerable bulk in that part, it is better even to thicken the shoe a trifle, so as to bring them and the frog upon a level and even bearing.

From the Agricultural Museum.

Washington, 19th July, 1811.

Sir—I find you herewith, to be described to me of the Agricultural Members of our society, in all parcels of several

sorts of grain, as described below, which I believe to be new in this country.

**Mammoth Eye.**—I received it last year from France. It was lately brought from Asia: I sowed 70 grains in my garden; it produced 7483 grains but they are not so plump as those I sowed. It is heavier than wheat, and gives a flour as white. The stalk is more solid than that of common rye, the grain twice as large and of a bright wheat colour.—Sow in Autumn.

**Caspian Wheat.** received with the Rye, was extremely plump and heavy, has somewhat degenerated in my garden, possibly owing to the season. Having a solid stalk it may resist the fly and will give more fodder than common wheat. It has a cluster head. Sow in Autumn.

**Persian Barley.** received with the rye and wheat, has likewise degenerated with me. It was much heavier than the common barley, has a larger grain with a thinner and softer coat. Sow in spring.

I hope these several grains in another year may recover their size and fullness and that some at least of our climates within the range I have sent them, from Massachusetts to Virginia, may prove congenial to them. In which case we shall find them a valuable acquisition to our agriculture.

I am yours, &c.

JOEL BARLOW.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS, AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE WITH A PRINTER

Will commence the publication of a series of Historical volumes which when finished will assume the title of

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,

OR,

An historical view of the world from the earliest records till the 19th century, with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M.D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it were happy for us if all great works were reduced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.

"Primaque ab origine mundi  
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen."  
Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.

The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the piratical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome from their origin to their dissolution—of the various nations which were conquered by them, and of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered; and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which never were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America. The first contains a history of the United States from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second of all parts dependent on Europe, and the third of all that are still owned by the Aborigines.

It is expected that the whole will be comprehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500 pages each—to be printed on good paper and with types; and offered for sale, bound in boards, in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that sum for half-volumes.

This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project of it was conceived in 1768 on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of Gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had then seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an attentive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors—of the Asiatic researches—of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publications of intelligent travellers who in the course of the last half century have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively have thrown a blaze of light on countries comparatively unknown, and on portions both of ancient and modern history which were confused and obscure at the period when the writers of the Universal History published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials collected from these sources commenced in the year 1780, when in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton the author was suddenly released from a sea of business and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison then in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any peculiar employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years in correcting and transcribing the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tendency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of their ancestors.

Subscribers for the above received at this office.

THE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES

of Lexington are respectfully informed that I will attend on the 14th of September, at the Hotel, in order to make up a school; those who wish to send their children, will please to send them on that day, and they may depend on having strict attention paid to their manners and deportment, as well as dancing. My terms are \$8 per quarter, for one scholar—two days at a time for 6 times.

GARRETT LANE.

August 29th, 1811.

#### DANCING SCHOOL.

THE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES of Lexington are respectfully informed that I will attend on the 14th of September, at the Hotel, in order to make up a school; those who wish to send their children, will please to send them on that day, and they may depend on having strict attention paid to their manners and deportment, as well as dancing. My terms are \$8 per quarter, for one scholar—two days at a time for 6 times.

GARRETT LANE.

August 29th, 1811.

Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 clintzes, calicoes and furnitures  
10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, mull, sprig, seedling and leno Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.  
2 do. flush and pulicat handkerchiefs  
3 do. dimities  
2 do. cotton casimere  
1 trunk satins, modes, twilled sarsnetts, men's florentine, and 40 doz. black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs  
3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery  
1 trunk do. do. silk do. and pic-nic, sleeves, gloves and mitts  
1 trunk assorted sewing silks  
3 cases Scotch threads  
6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W C needles  
A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread-edgings and china, satin and sarsnet, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, galloons and ferrets  
2 bales low priced plains  
1 do. silk and cotton and woollen tolinetts  
4 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords and stockinet  
6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.  
ALSO  
4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings  
12 bales India muslins, checks and handkerchiefs  
30 chests imperial and young hyson teas  
40 barrels coffee and sugar  
J. P. SCHATZELL.  
Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered into.

THE SUBSCRIBER having sold the plantation whereon he resides, he proposes on the first day of October, selling at public sale on a credit of twelve months, all the stock thereon, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs—among the Cattle are ten or twelve fine Milch Cows, and some young Steers fit for beef this fall, and in the flock of Sheep there are about fifty of the Merino Breed, one of them a very valuable three quarter blooded Ram, a part of the Farming Utensils, and one or two pair of well broke Oxen will also be sold.  
JOHN H. MORTON, Three miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road.  
August 27th, 1811.

#### PAINTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S COMMISSION STORE.

White Lead	Yellow Ochre
Red do.	Spanish Brown
Rose Pink	Prussian Blue
Vermillion	Patent Yellow
Gum Copal	Spirits Turpen-
Do. Mastic	time
Do. Shell Lac	Venice do.
Do. Elastic	Oil do.
Do. Arabic	Amber do.
Lytherage	Terra de Sienna
Sugar of Lead	

SLATES, &c. &c.  
W. MENDELLE.

Lexington, Sept. 2.

#### NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office in Lexington, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors,  
JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk. R. I. C.  
August 26, 1811.

#### TO RENT.

A STORE & DWELLING HOUSE, ON Main Street, as a stand for any kind of business, it is inferior to none. To a respectable tenant, the rent will be moderate, and possession may be had immediately.  
Apply to the Printer.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE, J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

#### JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting. He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

April 15th, 1811.  
TAKEN UP by Alexander Blair, on the waters of the Hanging Fork, five miles from Stanford, a Sorrel MARE five years old this spring, branded on the near shoulder thus (9) fourteen hands high, short tail and a star in her forehead, appraised to \$25. Posted before me.

John T. Bell, i. p.

Clarke County.  
TAKEN UP by John Whitesides, living near Harrison's mill, on Hancock, one small Black HORSE about fourteen hands high, three years old, roach'd and bob'd, appraised to \$20.

David Harrison, j. p. c. c.

June 24, 1811.

TAKEN UP by William M'Murtry, in the county of Scott, on Boyd's run, near Griffith's meeting-house, a sorrel MARE 7 years old, about 15 hands high, a bald face and 3 white feet, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$30 before me.

Samuel Finley.

#### Brass Foundry.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Brass Founding Business

AT THEIR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK,

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Having procured the best of workmen from New-York, they confidently hope, by their promptitude and attention, that they will give general satisfaction. They have constantly on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of

BRASS AND IRONS.

SHOVELS & TONGS.

DOOR KNOCKERS &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they will dispose of much lower than such articles have heretofore sold in the western country. All kinds of machinery, clock work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on hand.

The highest price in cash will be given for

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at the above place, the

SILVER PLATING AND SILVER SMITH BUSINESS

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES, And have constantly on hand, ready for delivery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs,

Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels, Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which they have just received from Philadelphia.

ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

#### State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, set. July Term, 1811.

Arthur Conoley compl. against Weathers Smith, Thomas Miller, James French and others debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless he do appear here on or before the third day of the next court, file his answer plea or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some duly authorized news-paper, according to law in this state.

A copy attest,  
T. O. RIPLETT, JR. D. C. M. C. C.

#### State of Kentucky.

Montgomery circuit, set. July Term, 1811.

William Calk compl. against William Reid, John Rodes Raglin and others debts.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Mayo, Thomas Hines, John Rodes Raglin and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn dec. Anthony Buckner and William Boothie, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they not having entered their appearance here in agreeable to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless they do appear here on or before the third day of our next October term, file their answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some duly authorized newspaper, according to law.

A copy. Attest,  
M. HARRISON, c. m. c. c.

#### To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the w'n of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Choppers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders. Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS, & Co.  
N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately or 3 hundred hogsheads of tobacco. Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.  
D. COBBS & Co.  
Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

Montgomery County.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Whitesitt, a yellow Bay Horse supposed to be seven years old, no brands perceivable, bald face, both hind feet white, and some white on the left fore foot, appraised to \$35

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

#### EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PRINTING

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